

Finance, Real Estate and Insurance

World of Finance

WATSON'S WEEKLY MARKET LETTER

Peace tendencies are being given more attention in active investment circles than for some time past chiefly in account of the persistent rumors coming from Austrian and Russian sources. They have operated to reduce offerings of securities in the general market and have made the best interest in the stock market to be without offering, would be considered very bullish on the stock market.

A very important development in the news of the week, and one not to be overlooked, is that of the testimony of the Secretary of the Treasury that it is essential to the success of the next Liberty Loan for Congress to enact railroad legislation such as will reimburse the millions of investors who hold transportation securities, thereby enabling them to subscribe to new war bonds to a much better degree than would be the case under existing unsettled conditions. The Secretary stated that the huge sum of ten billion dollars would be required by the government.

The prospect of a further immense expenditure in war work emphasizes a point we have consistently made in our market letters during the past several months. We refer to inflation. If, as is the case, inflation tendencies are already making their appearance as a result of the transfer to credit and industrial channels of the proceeds of previous war loans, it will be readily recognized that the outlay of another issue larger than any of those put forth cannot but add to such inflation—which, as we have pointed out, must find reflection in stock market advances, according to precedent. A factor of weight in the stock market at the present time is the consideration to be given to how the industrial fuel suspension will affect the earning power of corporations which have been unable to operate normally. It is considered probable that by striking overtime a large part of the loss will be offset. There is reason for believing that the chief object of holding of ships held in our ports has been accomplished to a satisfactory degree; but until the railroad congestion shall have been overcome general conditions will be unsatisfactory. Attention is called to the fact that the spectacle of the government being forced to advance money to the railroads will convince the public of the justice of the claim of the carriers that they have been unfairly treated. The copper situation is interpreted as forecasting a larger production during 1918 than in 1917 notwithstanding the failure of the government to raise the fixed price. The reason for this is that labor troubles are not anticipated during the current year. This condition may be reflected in the copper share market.

SIX FORECLOSURE ACTIONS BROUGHT IN HIGHER COURT

Foreclosure is asked in a suit filed in the Superior Court by Lewis F. Beers, of Stamford, against Nancy Lee Cushman and others, of Washington, D. C., on a note dated Nov. 28, 1912, for \$5,000. The note was drawn by Herman W. Wolfe, and is still unpaid. The property at Shippan Point has passed to the possession of the defendants subject to the incumbrance.

Frank W. and Lucretia C. Freudenthal of Darien ask foreclosure upon property in Stamford standing in the name of Robert A. Fiedick and others and mortgaged as security for a note for \$5,000 Nov. 14, 1915. The note is still unpaid.

Benjamin H. Mead, trustee, of New Canaan, has filed suit in the Superior Court asking foreclosure upon property owned by J. Simon Scott, of Stamford and mortgaged to secure a note for \$4,000 given August 1, 1917, and upon which \$3,129.47 is still due.

Emily Hubbard of Stamford asks foreclosure in a suit filed against Joseph Greenleaf, trustee, of Stamford, a note, dated February, 1906, for \$4,000, drawn by John W. Alphonse, being still unpaid. Alphonse died in 1912, and Greenleaf was named trustee under a paragraph of the will creating a trust fund.

Property in Greenwich was mortgaged to secure a note given to Sarah A. Rowe of that place by Daniel Fuhr, of Port Chester, N. Y., for \$2,000, dated Oct. 30, 1906. It is still unpaid, and foreclosure is asked.

Joel G. Foster of Danbury is defendant in a foreclosure suit brought by the Savings Bank of Danbury claiming a note for \$5,000 drawn April 7, 1895, is still unpaid.

SUES FOR \$10,000 DAMAGES.

Barnith Sachs, of Trumbull, has filed action in the Superior Court against Jennie Nussbaum and Fannie Silverman of this city, asking \$10,000 damages. He claims to have furnished building material on which the sum of \$3,200 is due. Attachment placed on the property was released, Fannie Silverman becoming surety on the bond.

ADVERTISE IN THE TIMES

STOCK MARKET

New York, Jan. 30.—Opening—Steels and other equipments were the strong features at the opening of today's stock market, the short interest again being driven to cover. United States Steel's first transaction consisted of 6,500 shares at a maximum gain of a point. General Motors made an initial gain of 3 1/2 points and other motor issues tended higher with various specialties. Shipments were reactionary, with moderate irregularity in railroads.

Noon—Pools availed themselves of the early rise to resume operations in special stocks, but prices soon reacted 1 to 2 1/2 points. Steels were subjected to realizing for profits and the setback in kindred issues was partly due to bear pressure based on the absence of public demand. At noon a moderate rally was in progress under lead of war specialties. Liberty bonds continued to fall to new low records, the 3 1/2 dropping to 97.40, the first 4s to 95.50 and the second 4s to 95.02.

New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Reported over the private wires of T. L. Watson & Co., Bankers and Brokers, corner Main and John streets, Bridgeport, Conn. Members of New York Stock Exchange.

Wednesday, Jan. 30, 1918	
Allis Chalmers	19 1/2
Am. Beet Sugar	77 1/2
Am. Car & Fwy.	71 1/2
Am. Can.	38
Am. Cotton Oil Co.	30 1/2
Am. Locomotive	57 1/2
Am. Tobacco	151
Am. Smelt. & Re. Co.	81 1/2
Am. Sug. Refg. Co.	106
Am. Tel. & Tele.	104 1/2
Am. Woolen	48
Am. Zinc	14 1/2
Alaska Gold	2 1/2
Atl. Gulf & W. Indies	103 1/2
Atch. T. & S. Fe	84 1/2
Anacostia Copper	62 1/2
Baldwin Loco.	61 1/2
Baltimore & Ohio	61 1/2
Bethlehem Steel	76 1/2
Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	44 1/2
Butte & Sup.	18 1/2
Canadian Pacific	142 1/2
Can. Leather Co.	66 1/2
Chl. M. & St. Pac.	44
Chl. R. I. & Pac. Pfd. B.	14 1/2
Chile Copper	14 1/2
Chino	53 1/2
Chesapeake & Ohio	53 1/2
Corn Products	94
Corn Products Pfd.	56 1/2
Crucible Steel	56 1/2
Cuban Cane Sugar	110 1/2
Del. Hudson	39 1/2
Distillers Securities	15
Erie	25 1/2
Erie Ist Pfd.	130 1/2
General Electric	122 1/2
Goodrich Co.	47 1/2
Gt. Northern Ore	25 1/2
Inspiration Copper	28 1/2
International Nickel	121
Inter. Harvester	24 1/2
Inter. Mer. Marine Pfd.	91 1/2
International Paper	28 1/2
Kennecott Copper	22 1/2
Lackawanna Steel	26
Maxwell Motors	90 1/2
Mex. Petroleum	44 1/2
Midvale Steel	21 1/2
Missouri Pacific	32 1/2
Miami Copper	70
Montana Power	6 1/2
Mo. Kan. & Tex. Pfd.	18 1/2
Nevada Cons.	43 1/2
Nat. Enameling	103
Norfolk & Western	84 1/2
Northern Pacific	70 1/2
N. Y. Central	28 1/2
N. Y. N. H. & H.	28 1/2
N. Y. Ont. & West.	28 1/2
Pittsburgh Coal	46 1/2
Pennsylvania	62 1/2
Pressed Steel Car	23 1/2
Ray Cons.	73 1/2
Reading	76
Repub. Iron & Steel	51 1/2
Ry. Steel Spring	33 1/2
Sinclair Oil	33 1/2
Southern Pacific	23 1/2
Southern Railway	51 1/2
Studebaker Corp'n.	17 1/2
Tenn. Copper	151
Texas Oil	56 1/2
Tob. Products	114 1/2
Union Pacific	15
United Cigar Stores	121 1/2
United Fruit	121
U. S. Ind. Alcohol	56
U. S. Rubber	93 1/2
U. S. Steel	81
Utah Copper	41 1/2
Wabash Pfd. A.	90 1/2
West. Union Tel.	40 1/2
Westinghouse Electric	17 1/2
Willis Overland	97 1/2
Liberty 3 1/2	96 1/2
Liberty 4s	96 1/2

Boston 1:30 P. M. Prices Reported Over Private Wire to T. L. Watson & Co.

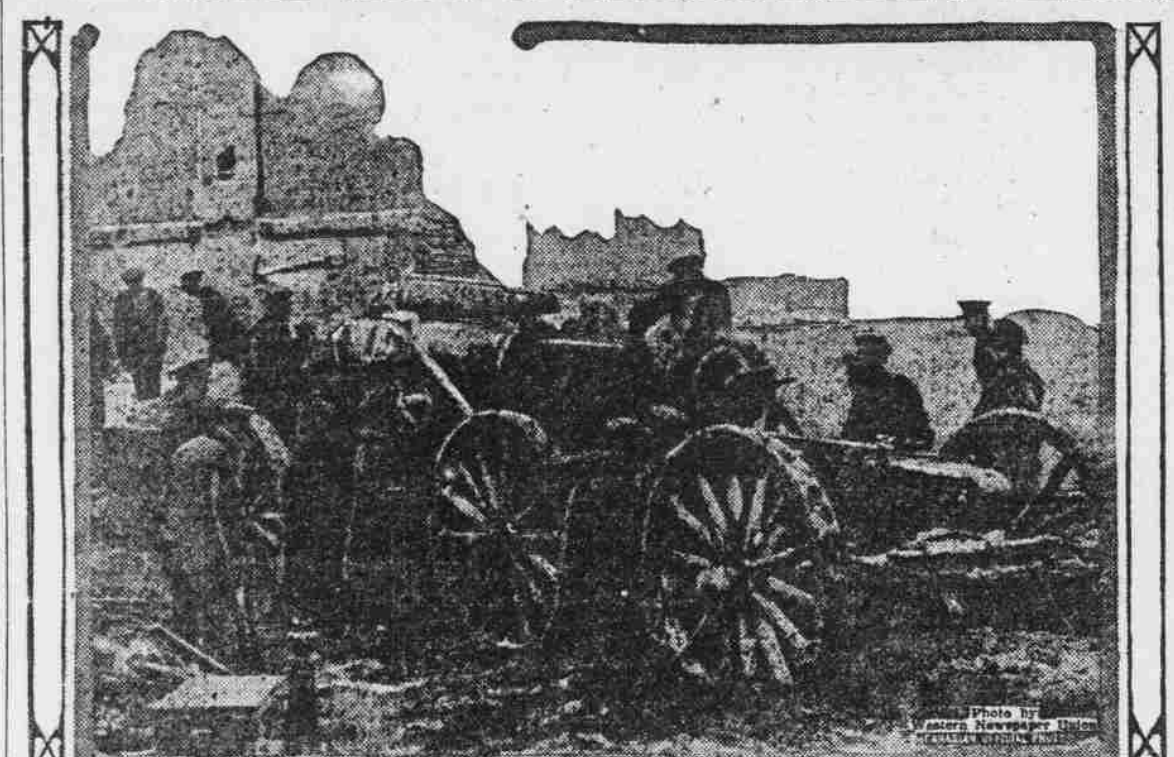
Arizona Com.	14 1/2
Butte & Superior	18 1/2
Cal. & Hecla	440
North Butte	14 1/2
Pond Creek	13 1/2
Superior & Boston	3 1/2
Utah Consol.	11
Ventura	8 1/2

ASKS \$2,500 DAMAGES.

Thomas N. Cooke, of Greenwich, has brought suit to recover \$2,500 from Charles D. Burnes of Springfield, Mass., the action having been filed in the Superior Court. Damages of \$2,500 are claimed.

Times Want Ads. Bring Best Results

CANADIAN HEAVY ARTILLERYMEN HAVING SOME TROUBLE WITH A HOWITZER IN FREEZING WEATHER



Canadian heavy artillerymen getting a howitzer in to position. The cogs were frozen and rags soaked in petrol had to be fired under them before they could be used. This is seen in operation over the center wheel.

BRITISH LOOK FOR SOME MILITARY GENIUS SOON TO RISE FROM RANKS

Lord Northcliffe's fight for what is called the democratization of the army, now being carried on in his various newspapers, is not, as some people seem to imagine, a fight against any social caste, but against the professional military caste. He contends that whereas there are somewhere in the neighborhood of 200,000 officers of the various British armies, drawn from civilian life, they are virtually barred from promotion to any rank above that of Brigadier-General, all the more responsible commands being restricted to the professional military men, who today number about 10,000. He argues that among the scores of thousands of officers drawn from civilian life, there may be plenty of latent military genius, waiting to be discovered and which can never be discovered as long as a small privileged professional military class is allowed to monopolize all the higher ranks and commands.

Now this is a problem which interests the American people is a very special degree, since the overwhelming majority of the officers of the new army are drawn from civilian life. Lord Northcliffe insists that the present war has revolutionized in every way the system and conditions of warfare that the methods formerly comprised in the curriculum of professional military education and training are of little use today. In this connection it may be said that the officers drawn from civilian life seem to be more adaptable to the new conditions of warfare, and more willing to learn, than officers of the professional military class. That is the opinion very freely expressed by the French and English officers assigned to initiate their American comrades into the new arts of warfare developed during all the fighting that has been in progress in the Old World for now near four years. Officers who have seen active service in the Philippines are less disposed to learn, failing to realize the enormous difference that exists between fighting the untrained savage Moros and the equally savage, but highly trained troops of the Kaisers.

Indeed, it was but the other day that a gallant Colonel, in command of a regiment now training in America, for service at the front in France, a West Point man, with a brilliant record in the Philippines, after giving a most interesting account of the manner in which he was getting his regiment into shape, wound up with the extraordinary remark, that he did not "take much stock in the bombing by hand grenades, and in bayonet fighting," that it appeals neither to his officers nor to his men, and that "the real fighting by the American soldier would be done by means of the rifle, his national arm."

Now every one knows that the hand grenade and the bayonet have become the arms par excellence of the infantry in the present war. The role which they have played is incalculable. Single men, armed with a dose of hand grenades have routed and in some cases taken prisoner, entire companies, officers and all, while the German have developed such a dread of the bayonet that there has been comparatively little hand to hand fighting along the French and British fronts during the past year. For a Colonel in command of an American regiment about to leave for the front with his men, it is thus public knowledge that the use of the hand and the bayonet does not speak well for his adaptability to the requirements of up-to-date warfare.

In all other respects the democratization of the British army may be said to have made wonderful progress, and to have reached a stage little short of revolutionary. In England, as in France, one finds the man of wealth, of birth and of breeding content to serve as a private in the ranks under the command of an officer who before the war may have been his chauffeur, his head groom, his gardener, a petty tradesman, who may not have an "h" to his composition, but who has won promotion to the rank of an officer by bravery and resourcefulness on the battlefield.

At least a score of peers of the realm, it is not more, salutes the private, including the twenty-seventh earl of Crawford and the multi-millionaire Marquis of Bute, and have served cheerfully and obediently under officers drawn from the very

humblest walks of life. It is the same in France, where Dukes with ancestors going back to the Crusaders have been doing duty as troopers under Lieutenants, and even captains, who had been peasants on their estates. From a social point of view the caste distinctions in the army have been entirely obliterated to a degree that would have appeared absolutely incredible before the war.

The only thing that remains is the professional military caste, and while Lord Northcliffe's campaign, in the face of all that has taken place, is justified, there is a good deal of excuse and right to indulgence for the military caste in question against which he is directing his criticisms. For naturally men who have spent their entire existence from boyhood in the study of the art of war and of military science imagine that they know more about their profession than an officer drawn from civilian life and whose military experience dates only from the beginning of the present war.

Of all the great guilds of the City of London, or so-called Livery Companies, one of the most important is the Society of Apothecaries, which has just celebrated the tercentenary of its foundation. The Apothecaries originally formed part of the Guild of Grocers; 300 years ago King James I. transformed them into a separate guild of their own, and since that time their physicians, Sir Theodore de Maeherne and Dr. Henry Atkins, in order that "the ignorance and rashness of presumptuous empirics and ignorant and unexpert men may be restrained, whence many diseases, inconveniences and perils do daily arise to the rude and credulous people." The Apothecaries previous to that time, and while forming part of the Grocers Guild, had virtually controlled, as they do today, the dispensation of drugs and medicines, and had also been authorized to engage in medical practice. Indeed, the household records of Henry VIII. show that he appointed "an apothecary" of the Grocers Guild to his daughter, Princess (afterward Queen) Mary, who was "dellicate, and in bad health," at a salary of forty marks a year, "pro meliore cura et consideratione sanitatis sue."

Even to this day Apothecaries are allowed to practice medicine, but only after passing a qualifying examination in medicine, surgery and midwifery. Otherwise they are barred from practice. They do, however, retain by royal charter and act of Parliament the monopoly of granting licenses to men engaged in the business of the sale of drugs, medicines and poisons, and no one in Great Britain can engage in this business without being duly registered and licensed by the Society of Apothecaries.

The Apothecaries' Society is governed by a master, two wardens and a directors of twenty-two assistants. The members are divided into the Freemen, the Liverymen, and the Court. Women are not admitted to the society. Its hall is situated in Water Lane, London, and covers an area of about an acre. The original building, erected in 1553, was destroyed by the great fire of London, and rebuilt immediately afterward. It is there that the meetings of the society take place to this day.—N. Y. Sun.

WAGE BOARD FOR RAILROAD MEN'S HEARING NAMED

Washington, Jan. 30.—The railroad wage commission announced today appointment of three of the four members of its board of examiners to hear minor wage complaints. They are Ed. J. Barcalo, Buffalo manufacturer and leader of the labor legislative movement in New York state; Riley Redpath, Kansas City business man, and Lathrop Brown, New York, former member of congress and now a special assistant to the secretary of the interior.

Collection of a bill of \$700 is desired in a suit filed in the Common Pleas court by the Eagle Sash & Door Co., of Brooklyn, against Abraham Berkowitz and Barnith Sachs of this city. Damages of \$1,000 are claimed.

N. Y. Wholesale Prices

Butter—Creamery higher than extras, per lb., 52¢ to 53¢ 1-2¢; extras 51¢ 1-2¢; dairy tubs, finest, 50¢ 1-2¢ 51¢; good to prime, 48¢ 1-2¢ to 60¢.

Eggs—Fresh gathered extras, per doz. 66¢; extra firsts, 64¢ 1-2¢ to 65¢.

Apples—Barrel, McIntosh, 44¢ to 45¢; York Imperial, 37¢ to 47¢; Rome Beauty, 44¢ to 55¢; Albemarle Pippin, 37¢ to 47¢; Stayman Wine-sap, 44¢ to 55¢; Black Twig, 44¢ to 47¢; Winesap, 44¢ to 55¢; Twenty Ounce, 44¢ to 55¢; King, 44¢ to 55¢; Northern Spy, 44¢ to 55¢; Baldwin, 44¢ to 55¢; Ben Davis, 44¢ to 55¢; Greening, 44¢ to 55¢.

Hay—Large baled timothy, No. 1, per ton, 36¢; No. 2, 30¢ to 35¢; shipping, 28¢ to 32¢; fancy light, clover mixed, 23¢ to 34¢; No. 1, clover mixed, 23¢ to 32¢; clover mixed, lower grades, 22¢ to 29¢. Straw—Rye, No. 1, 21¢; No. 2, 20¢. Small bales about even with large.

Household Products—Cucumbers, doz. 50¢ to 51.50; Mushrooms—White, lb., 45¢ to 55¢; Radishes—100 lbs., 22¢ to 24¢; Rhubarb—Bundles, 75¢ to 90¢; Tomatoes—No. 1, lb., 25¢ to 35¢.

Potatoes—Bermuda, bbl., 4.50 to 5.00; Virginia, late crop, bbl., 1.50 to 2.00; Maine, 100 lbs., 2.77 to 3.23; Long Island, 100 lbs., 3.03 to 3.48.

Poultry, Dressed—Turkeys, young toms, fancy, 28¢; old toms, 24¢ to 35¢; Chickens—17 lbs. to 20 lbs. and under, 24¢ to 35¢; fancy broilers, 3-4 lbs. to pair, 45¢ to 50¢; squab broilers, 2-3 1-2 lbs. to pair, 75¢ to 81¢; Capons—3 lbs. and over each, 40¢ to 42¢. Fowls—4-6 lbs. and over to doz., 31¢ to 32¢ 1-2¢. Ducks—4 lbs. and over, fancy, 26¢ to 27¢. Squabs—Prime, white, 6-10 lbs. and over to doz., per doz., 63¢ to 72.50; Guinea—Spring, 3-4 1-2 lbs. to pair, 50¢ to 90¢.

Rebbits—Cotton-tails, prime, sound, pair, 50¢ to 60¢.

Vegetables—Beets—Old, bbl., 4.00 to 5.00; 100 bunches, 2.00 to 4.00; Carrots—100 bunches, 2.00 to 4.00; old, bbl., 2.00 to 3.00; unwashed, 140 lb. bag, 1.50 to 2.00; Cabbages—Bbl., 2.00 to 2.75; ton, 23.50 to 25.00; red, bbl., 4.00 to 5.00. Celery—case, 1.00 to 1.25. Onions—White, 100 lb. bag, 2.00 to 3.00; yellow, 2.00 to 3.00; red, 2.00 to 3.00. Squash—Marrow, bbl., 3.00 to 3.50; Hubbard, 3.00 to 3.50; white, bbl., 2.00 to 3.00. Turnips—Rutabaga, bbl., 1.50 to 2.00; white, washed, bbl., 2.50 to 3.00; unwashed, 2.50 to 3.00.

NEW COLD SNAP PREVENTS FLOOD CARRYING COAL

Pittsburgh, Jan. 30.—A sudden cold snap in the mountains of West Virginia checked the flood in the headwaters of the Monongahela river early today and the ice gorges at Brownsville, Pa., and Morgantown, W. Va., instead of moving out as the local weather bureau expected, held fast, with the result that mills in the Pittsburgh district were still short of coal.

Water, the weather bureau expected, would seep through the piled up ice, but not in sufficient quantity to force the masses out. Townboats were sent into the third pool to try to force a way through the ice to the coal mines, but early reports were that little headway was made. The fourth pool was said to be frozen over solid, while gorges and piled up ice along the banks made the fifth and sixth pools impassable. Until these pools are freed of ice, or a channel wide enough to permit of the passage of tugs can be broken, there is little hope of getting coal to the Pittsburgh mills.

No merchant ever failed if he advertised as WELL and as MUCH as he could.

FINANCIAL

OVER FIFTY YEARS 3 PER CENT. INTEREST ON YOUR CHECKING ACCOUNT

We think this will appeal to you particularly in view of our experience of over fifty years in banking. We can assure you of safety, satisfactory conduct of your business, and courteous treatment. Interest credited to accounts monthly. We would like to tell you about our methods. Call us on the phone or come in and see us.

T. L. WATSON & CO.
PRIVATE BANKERS
CORNER MAIN AND JOHN STREETS
Established 1866



Estate Trusteeship

Uncertainty overshadows the estate managed solely by the individual trustee. Corporate management provides certainty—the corporation never dies—it is a perpetual, living force.

Think this over carefully and remember that this bank, through its trust department, is always ready to serve you faithfully as trustee, administrator, guardian or executor.

169 STATE STREET

Member Federal Reserve System

THE BRIDGEPORT TRUST COMPANY

BULLARD'S

Bullard Lathes the Choice Of Up-to-Date Manufacturers

Because of their demonstrated ability to produce the work to which they are applied at the lowest possible cost Bullard Vertical Turret Lathes are the finest choice of up-to-date manufacturers.

In thousands of progressive shops throughout the country there are batteries of these industrial money makers which are playing leading parts in speeding up wartime production.

Wherever there is need of a Vertical Turret Lathe there is need of a Bullard.

Bullard Machine Tool Co.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

What Is Concrete?

Concrete—a manufactured stone—is made by mixing together Portland Cement, sand and stone (or gravel.) Various proportions of each are used, depending upon the use to which the concrete is put. About half an hour after mixing these materials together, the mass begins to stiffen, until, in from half-a-day to a day, it becomes so hard that you cannot dent it with the hand. By a month the mass is hard like stone—indeed, harder than most stones.

We have many booklets relating to concrete and cement work which we would be pleased to send you.

The Wheeler & Howes Co. MASONS' MATERIAL BRIDGEPORT

Phone Barnum—344-345-346

SUES TO COLLECT ON BILL

William Cohn, of Stamford, has filed suit in the Common Pleas court against Benjamin Harris, "The Harris Construction Co." of Stamford to collect bill for plumbing materials aggregating \$584.49. Damages of \$800 are claimed.

The City National Bank

Savings Department Pays 4 Per Cent. Interest Start Saving Now 107 WALL STREET

THE CONNECTICUT NATIONAL BANK

OF BRIDGEPORT Cor. Main and Wall Streets

ABUNDANT EVIDENCE

that payment by check is the most practical medium of settlement is noted every day. No worry about risk of funds or missing receipt.

For safety and good service, have a Checking Account with us. Come in and start one now.

JAMES STAPLES & CO. 189 STATE STREET

PATENTS A. M. WOOSTER

Late Examiner U. S. Patent Office 1115 MAIN STREET, BRIDGEPORT Send for booklet on patents

T. B. WARREN Real Estate and Insurance

179 Golden Hill St. Tel. 2417

TOWN SUES PAIR

The Town of Stamford is plaintiff in a suit filed in the Common Pleas court against Andrew E. Chudy and Andrew Chudy. The complaint alleges that Andrew E. Chudy Jan. 10, 1917, agreed to pay \$6 a week for a period of one year, and Andrew Chudy furnished a bond of \$500 for performance of the agreement. The money has not been paid, and both are now sued to recover. Damages of \$500 are asked.